DALY'S THEATRE-1:45-7:45-The Great Ruby. SDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:20 Lord and Lady Algy.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:20 Lord and Lady Algy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8 Moth

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8 Moth

GOOSE.

GARRICK THEATRE 2 8:10 Zaza.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 S A Female Drummer.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 2:15 S:15 A Reign HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2:15-8:15-The Ragged Earl. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-An Arabian Girl.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Colinette.

LYCEL'M THEATRE—2—8:20—Rupert of Hentau.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Because She

Loved Him So. Loved Him So.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

-Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

NEW-YORK THEATRE-2-7:45—The Man in the Moon.

PASTOR'S-10:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-Closed on account of death.

WALLACK'S-2:15—The Cuckoo.

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## Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

# New-York Daily Tribane.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1809.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- General MacArthur's division oc FOREIGN—General MacArthur's division occupied the town of San Fernando, after the rebels had set fire to and evacuated it; General Lawton's advance to and capture of Balinag war accompanied by hard fighting; the rebels south of Manila made an ineffectual effort to break through the lines of General Ovenshine.

——It is expected that the United States postal laws will be extended to the Cuban postal system.

——The captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is anchored in Santiago Harbor in readiness to proceed to Newport News.

Lord Rosebery made two speeches in London, Lord Rosebery made two speeches in London, criticising the Government and declaring his intention not to return to active politics. eph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State the Colonies, has sent a firmly worded de-nd on the Transvaal regarding the grievmand on the Transvaal regarding the griev-ances of the Outlanders, to which President Krüger replied with equal firmness. — The Duke of Arcos, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, left Madrid for Washington. === The Great Central Railway Company of England has ordered twenty loco-motives from the Baldwin Works, of Philadel-

DOMESTIC -Official assurances have been given to this Government that American terests in China will not be affected by Anglo-Russian agreement. Anglo-Russian agreement. Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General of the Navy, was placed on the retired list, and Pay Director Albert S. Kenny was appointed to succeed him.

— The gunboat Vixen was ordered to Bluefields. Nicaragua. — The Illinois Electric fields. Nicaragua. —— The Illinois E Vehicle Transportation Company was in rated at Trenton with \$25,000,000 capital rated at Trenton with \$25,000,000 capital.

The transfer of the Yerkes railroad interests in Chicago to the Elkins-Widener syndicate was practically completed.

The strike of the grain-shovellers at Buffalo has not yet stopped the business of the elevators.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. —— It was announced that the shares of the new Copper Trust had been oversubscribed more than five times. —— Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist Church, announced the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Millard, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeep-Dr. Millard, Presiding Elder for the Poughkeepsic District, as Presiding Elder here, to succeed
Dr. James M. King. — Henry T. Sloane announced that he would accept the reconveyance
of his house at No. 9 East Seventy-second-st.
from his divorced wife, now Mrs. Perry Belment, on the conditions stipulated by her. —

Justice Geigerich handed down a decision denying a personatory with to compact the Justices Justice Geigerich handed down a decision deniying a peremptory writ to compel the Justices of General Sessions to admit the District-Attorney to the courtrooms at all times, but granted an alternative writ. — The funeral of Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. — The will of Antonio E. Terry, the husband of Sybil Sanderson, was filed with the Surrogate here. filed with the Surrogate here.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 51 degrees; average, 57% degrees.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR AGENT. Business is better, men say, but do not often think of the resulting change in the spirit and purpose of the people. When they do conits wisdom and judgment. Nor is it in the least a discreditable thing that seventy millions of free people desire their Government to promote their prosperity. It is their agent. They create it, pay its expenses, uphold it by their arms, and if it can help their employment or wages, their domestic or foreign markets. have they not the right to expect its help? Not in injustice nor in foolishness, not in manufacturing prices by combination with Russia and Argentina to corner wheat, as a Russian Ambassador is said to have proposed years ago: not in trying to fix wages without regard to trade conditions in this or that occupation, in many ways Government can provide the conditions which, with free action of all forces of civilized society, make wages better, employment more steady and full, profits larger and business in every respect more satisfacmany thousands out of the ranks of the disconmore than many realize the regard for free in-

stitutions.

the people within the last two years. They are profoundly aware that its policy has helped them beyond calculation, and the popular appreciation which results has been felt in past and will be felt in future elections. The change is one which will not be instantly forgotten when any trial comes. The people have the right to hope for prosperity from their Government only on condition that they shall give intelligent appreciation and support. They cannot expect the highest prosperity when events in other countries are producing widespread disaster. They cannot count upon good times when bad times everywhere else cause reckless | the rest because of their personal hostility to | that same opinion Justice Cullen refers to a forsuch times for the measure of defence against foreign disasters which protection for home industries gives, and which the Democratic in line at any point, and which, according to policy under Mr. Cleveland's Administration did | official accounts, included only about thirteen not give. Nor can they force up prices so far | thousand men of all sorts, needed more than as to kill a profitable foreign trade, for example, and yet enjoy the benefits of that trade. That is something which may well be considered in these times by those who are reckoning what can be realized in the shortest possible time from markets extraordinarily favorable to the sellers. If they seize the opportunity to make the utmost out of such conditions, by has been more than doubled. Claims for several some way which would not conflict with the combinations or otherwise, they may easily put | thousand dollars apiece of back pay might be | Court of Appeals of making these great absolute come part of the advantage which a wise National policy has gained for them. They will have no cause to complain of their Government with the failure or refusal of Cuban generals of Cuban gene

comes. They cannot fool away their prosperity and vet keep it.

Nor can the people proceed to waste their wise land speculation or stock speculation ernment on earth cannot prevent. There is are untried, which involve methods of management not as yet fully tested, which are not solid business men feel that competition hurts them, and agree to lessen it by a compact among themselves, their aggregate property 000, they do not call it \$20,000,000 and offer securities in the market for that amount. That is a different matter; it looks more like trying to sell out, to people who do not know business for more than its value. If it happens that the people are seized with a desire to buy such stocks, and many manufacturers stocks, it may easily come to pass that the people will put their savings and part of their capital into a pit which has no bottom. Govoblige them not to buy the stocks they want, stocks for sale which do not represent property worth the full face value of the securities

This is only one of the ways in which better business, though safely secured by wise eco-Government, may be partially or entirely defeated by the people themselves. If in buying securities which have no value proportioned to the sums they please to pay for them they throw away the prosperity that has been gained, Government can do nothing. It can only regret most profoundly that the people it has helped have chosen to use their opportunities so mistakenly. The Government is not even empowered to tell them which of many securities offered represent actual value. The country has trusted it with much power, but not yet with that. It cannot compel any promoter to disclose what his inside figures of value and of individual profits are. The people trust themselves for their own protection in such matters, and have to stand or fall by their own choice. But they will have no right to find fault with their Government if any disaster results from their own unwisdom, nor to forget the prosperity it has secured if by unwisdom they forfeit part of it.

SENATOR FORD'S RAPID TRANSIT VIEWS.

As Senator Ford is aware, The Tribune bears him no ill-will, but, on the contrary, cordially recognizes the excellent work which he did during the legislative session recently ended, especially in connection with the Franchise Tax bill which he introduced and skilfully supported. In return we hope that he will bear us no illwill if we say that his manner of talking about rapid transit affairs in general and the Commission in particular does him little credit. Senator Ford naturally has a high opinion of the amendments to the Rapid Transit act, inasmuch as he proposed them, and he is not alone in the belief that they are intrinsically valuable, though the prevalent feeling among those most competent to judge is that, so far as they have any practical effect, they are likely to prove injurious rather than beneficial. However, on that point we have no fault to find with the Senator. He is fully entitled to hold and express whatever views please him, and we hope the event will justify his supposition that the prospects for rapid transit have been improved by his intervention.

But when he speaks contemptuously of the Commissioners who have labored with great intelligence and fidelity to carry out the undertaking which was imposed upon them by law and the popular vote, and who are not in the slightest degree to blame for the delays which this community deplores, Senator Ford makes a | The State corporation tax levied by the Controlmistake which the community is disposed to rebuke and which he has reason to regret. He thinks, or says, that the Commissioners ought to assumes they are incompetent to conduct, action being what the people want above all things. We agree that the people want action, but it is somewhat difficult to perceive how they could get it through the resignation of the Commissioners, inasmuch as under the law three of them are members of the Commission by reason of offices which they hold and cannot very well lay down, while the rest appoint their own successors. But possibly the Senator did not stop sider, all know that the attachment of free to consider the consequences of his proposition citizens for their Government is stronger and | and will withdraw it for repairs now that his surer when they realize personal benefits from attention has been called to the matter. In that case no particular injury to his reputation will result from it, as certainly none will be done to the Commission whether he withdraws it or not.

consider is whether he can afford to keep on to a private corporation a perpetual franchise for underground roads. Unless he is phenomenally ignorant of facts with which he professes special familiarity, he knows that the Commission has never desired to let a private corporation have the underground franchise on any terms, has earnestly insisted from the first that which no Government has power to do. But the city could not afford to reject the plan of municipal ownership, has latterly been more hopeful than ever before that the city would carry out the original scheme for which the people voted, and asked for full authority from the Legislature in order that it might be better tory. When Government does this it takes enabled to bring about that result. This is not a mere deduction from observation of what was tented, gives a new sense of loyal attachment | going on. It has been declared over and over even to those who would at any time risk their | again by the Commissioners themselves in the lives in behalf of the Nation, and strengthens | most positive manner, and, so far as we know, Senator Ford is the only citizen of New-York State who even pretends to be incredulous. The Government has gained great results for Strangely enough, he appears to have a conviction to the contrary. He ought for his own sake to let that conviction simmer down to a doubt and then get rid of it altogether.

> THE CUBAN GENERALS. There were three major-generals and six brigadier-generals needed for the entire United States Army before the war with Spain, not counting ten staff officers clothed with the rank erals have been dismissed from the service by army, which could hardly put a thousand men fifty generals. It is notorious, too, that the superabundance of colonels and other officers of rank was equally great. The number who have been added since there was prospect of a largess by the United States has been great, presumably more than the number ever actually in arms, as the number of men on the rolls

if, as a result, some measure of misfortune | to reduce their rolls so as to include only the | tion of those franchises which are easements on actual fighting men that he is inclined to distribute the \$3,000,000 as the rolls stand, cutting down the amount for real soldiers by onesavings and part of their substance in any un- half or more. It may be worth while for the authorities at Washington to consider whether without suffering losses which the best Gov- different instructions are advisable. If no Cuban officers can be found who will present hona disposition just now to stake everything est rolls of men actually under their command, on the possibilities of corporations which it may be questioned whether any gift of money is desirable until they do. The army is evidently no longer a coherent or united investigated and in many cases cannot be by force. Its generals are at war with each other. those who risk their money. If half a dozen | 118 men have to a large extent accepted private employment. Its power to hinder the pacification of the island would not be great under such conditions, and it might be as well measured by its earning power being \$7,500,- to devote the \$3,000,000 to necessary public works in the various provinces on which only former soldiers should be employed at fair wages. The certainty of \$200 in living wages would disband the army as quickly as the what it is worth, part or the whole of their division of \$50 apiece to soldiers and larger sums to officers who have no followers.

General Brooke is certainly wise, and will doubtless be sustained in refusing to organize at once are seized with a desire to sell such this half-imaginary Cuban army as a national guard. The employment of ten thousand men already as rural guards removes the necessity for any other organization, and can be exernment cannot help them. It cannot by law tended according to local needs, while the mischievous influence of the Cuban political gennor can it prevent any set of men offering erals will be in great measure avoided. There is no difficulty in understanding that the Junta of Generals would much like to have their own special followers enlisted, kept together and paid by the money of the Government, so that they might be enabled to threaten all sorts of nomic measures on the part of the people's things hereafter if their wishes were not grant-But the United States authorities are ed. unlikely to promote any such scheme.

THE FORD BILL AND EXISTING LAW.

Some of the corporations enjoying municipal franchises on which they are threatened with taxation by the Ford bill are apparently going to try to avoid any increased assessments, on the plea that the bill really makes no change in existing law. It is declared that a franchise to use a public street for rallway or other such purpose always has been real estate, and that the Ford bill simply incorporates a statement of the existing law in the statute. Therefore it will be said that under the new law no other taxation than that now permitted will be possible. The corporations which claim interests in the streets as vested rights declare that, of course, that interest is real property, that it should be taxed and has been taxed, and that, except for possibly correcting laxity on the part of assessors, the Ford bill will make no difference whatever. Rails and gas pipes are worthless if torn out of a street; it is only the franchise that gives them value as a plant, and as the plant is taxed the franchise is taxed. The Ford bill only states in terms the nature of that taxation, but does not create it, and so may be treated as a practical nullity by the assessors.

This construction, if well taken, would indeed serve its purpose and allow the corporations to centinue to use public property without paying taxes on the actual value of that occupancy. If the Ford bill does not make a radical change in the law, the expectation of any great reform and of large increase of the taxable value of property in this city is without foundation. In that case assessments in the old way might be a trifle more rigid, but no increase of moment would be made by the assessors. Nevertheless we do not think either the assessors or the corporations would be wise in regarding the Ford bill as merely a command to do what is already done; for in fact it is a command to do what is not now done, and what the Court of Appeals has declared cannot be done without the warrant of an express statute, exactly such as the Ford bill will be after it is signed.

It is true that many years ago franchises were taxed for local purposes. In connection with this it is necessary to keep clearly in mind the difference between local and State taxation. ler has nothing whatever to do with the local assessment of property. It is also necessary to distinguish between two sorts of franchisesthat which is merely a permission to transact certain kinds of business and that which confers a grant of public property for private use. The Ford bill applies solely to the assessment of the second sort of franchise by the local assessors, and that has not been possible for some time under the law as laid down by the Court of Appeals. Before the decision in the case of the People ex rel. Union Trust Company vs. Coleman it had been the rule where shares of stock sold above par to treat that fact as conclusive evidence that the capital stock had not been impaired, and in assessing the corporation for personalty to deduct only its real estate. stocks of other corporations held by it and stock of the corporation in question held by charities, etc. Thus the value of the franchise was really

But a more serious question for Mr. Ford to | included in the assessment, and in fact, though not in name, was taxed. But that decision worked a revolution in methods of assessments, rel, Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker, the doctrine was carried further and the franchises of a street railway company were held exempt from local taxation. That, up to the present time, is the law of this State. How absolutely it is the law, and how clearly the need of some such amendment as that of the Ford bill has been recognized, is shown by subsequent court opinions on tax questions.

Perhaps no judge now on our State beach has given more attention to taxation than Justice Cullen. In his opinion in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company case, to the effect that street railroad franchises are not taxable locally, he says: "It is therefore now settled law that cor-"porations have two classes of property, one "subject to local taxation and the other wholly "exempt from it. . . . This being the law, "there should no longer be any attempt to avoid "it, or to tax property that is exempt. If the "law is just every one should favor it; if it be "unjust the only remedy is by application to "the Legislature to alter it, for it is unquestion- troubles. "ably within the power of the Legislature to "subject this character of property to the same "public burdens which other property within "the State has to bear, a burden which for over "forty years corporations have borne without "cavil or complaint and without suggestion that "it was not imposed on them by law." The Ford bill simply reimposes that old burden which was lifted by the Court of Appeals by just such an enactment as Justice Cullen foreshadowed as a remedy for the exemption. In General Gomez. As the rest must have been | mer decision in the Coney Island and Brooklyn a majority, it would appear that a little Cuban railroad case, in which, "though, of course, fol-"lowing the decision of the court of last resort, "and holding the franchise of that company to Black's sense of touch will serve him where his "be exempt from assessment, we suggested that sense of sight has so wofully failed. "there might be a marked distinction between "the franchise to construct and operate a rail-"property, independent of the existence of the ation of all the rest of the State to Chicago. "corporation, and other corporate franchises "such as those of trading companies, which are "merely to be a corporation and to do business." Thus we see that the Court was striving to find

It is interesting also to note how Senator Ford's method of estimating the value of these franchises was foreshadowed by the Appellate Division. Considering the value of a particular franchise, Justice Cullen says: "If it were stated "truly that the net assets were \$1,150,000 and the "market value of the stock \$20,000,000 in excess of those assets, in a time of no particular spec-"ulation in stock. I should say that the value of "the franchise was about \$20,000,000." In another tax case he says: "If it be urged . . . that "the relator, with net assets, including patent "rights over liabilities, of \$2,065,662 25, is able to pay 6 per cent dividends on a capital of \$3,750,000, and that that capital sells at par, "the answer is that it holds a franchise to lay "and maintain in the city streets its mains, con-"ductors, etc., and that as to this asset it has

"immunity from local taxation." In the face of such eminent judicial opinion the franchise-holders should not be too ready to believe that the Ford bill means nothing, nor too insistent that the value of their stocks furnishes no fair test of the taxable value of their property. The Ford bill really goes back to the time anterior to the development of a new doctrine of taxation by the Court of Appeals, though instead of taxing the franchises in fact but not in name, after the old fashion, as personalty, it taxes them specifically and as real estate in such terms as to meet the Court of Appeals' requirements.

#### THE HOISTING OF PRICES.

Some of the trade journals are beginning to suggest that prices are being pushed too high by some new combinations, "The Iron Age" says that "on some commodities an unreasona-"ble height has already been attained" and that "consumption will be checked by the growing "conviction that prices are too inflated to last," and instances the advance in copper, which has in fact risen from 12.9 cents for Lake on January 1 to 19.25 cents, an advance of 49.2 per cent. This is in large degree a foreign rather than a domestic change, as the price is mainly controlled by the London market and the foreign demand. The same paper observes that "iron "and steel producers are not altogether without blame in this respect." It would seem not. For instance, wire nails are quoted at \$2 10, against \$1.25 last December, an advance of 68 per cent, which is considerably more than the rise in copper. The public castigation of the milder sinner is not readily explained.

Cut nails have advanced since January 1 about 63 per cent. Bar fron at Pittsburg has advanced about 58 per cent. Tank steel plates at Philadelphia have advanced about 76 per cent. In some respects the worst sinner of all is the tinplate combination, which has advanced prices from \$2.55 for hundred-pound boxes to \$4.05, or 54 per cent, because the industry owes its very existence to the help given it by duties on imports, and sets up the foreign price of tin as an excuse, though the tin makes but a small fraction of the cost, and has risen since December 1 only 40 per cent. It would seem that such sinners as these might be publicly mentioned as well as the copper people, whose market is in fact largely controlled abroad.

in general the criticism is entirely just, and ought to be heeded by those who are controlling the great industries. It is not exactly the right time to be milking the country to the last drop in order to realize quick and big profits for works largely established by aid of its laws. There is coming a time when such advances in price will be publicly discussed as evidence that the National policy has placed consumers at the mercy of all sorts of combinations which show no sense of regard for the public welfare. That is a charge which will surely be made, and will have some weight, however unfair in its application it may be, and the people who are hastening to screw all they can out of the country's business at this time, when much depends upon maintaining its foreign trade, are not acting as friends of American industries. In fact, they are the worst enemies those industries can have, and it is poor consolation that they are likely to prove their own worst enemies.

For when prices are being hoisted by a natural rush of orders exceeding the production, or by artificial combinations or agreements, there is always a rush to anticipate future wants by early orders, so that the demand at such times usually seems to be considerably larger than the ordinary requirements for consumption. But after a considerable advance has been made the new orders begin to fall off, although at the same time the production is increasing under the stimulus of a higher demand, and wages are raised by the legitimate desire of the workers to share in the profits of the business. Material rises, wages rise, demand for products halts and waits because dealers and consumers have anticipated their needs to some extent, and yet production increases. The natural and legitimate consequence is one which the makers of artificial prices cannot desire, unless they are protected by sales of their properties to big corporations so that they can realize on their stock. But that is not industry. It is some-Transit Commissioners were desirous of giving and a little later, in the case of the People ex thing which American industries will find far from helpful when the reaction comes.

> These are the times when people sit up nights to burn gas and get the benefit of low rates.

The coming of the Duke of Arcos, who is now on his way hither as Spanish Minister to this country, suggests the opportunity and the eminent desirability of giving him as cordial and courteous a welcome as any foreign envoy ever received in the United States.

District-Attorney Gardiner says that if the Grand Jury fails to indict Molineux he will feel greatly relieved. He might be if he could be sure that would end the matter. But it would not. It would carry it back to the beginning and raise the old question of the peculiar conduct of himself and his assistant, Mr. McIntyre, in dealing with one end of the case. It would only mark the beginning of Mr. Gardiner's

Rear-Admiral Kautz's completed and amended cable dispatch merely confirms the interpretations made of it in its incomplete form,

If the District-Attorney is so ready to shout "huzza" over a Grand Jury that should dismiss the charge against Molineux, why was it that he took such extraordinary pains to deprive the young man of a hearing before a magistrate? "By the way," said the man who is always let-His "huzzas" and his actions are not consistent, ting his mind wander, "did you know that the doc-

The soft coal smoke which Dr. Black cannot see is getting blacker and blacker every day, and more abundant. Pretty soon it will be darkness that may be felt, and then, perhaps, Dr.

The new "Anti-Imperialist League" in Illinois

Long Island Railroad Tunnel bill. Public spirited citizens should take pains to see that he understands fully what an important improvement of general benefit such a tunnel would be.

and fairness. He is a credit to himself and the Governor who appointed him.

## PERSONAL.

"Jerry Simpson," says the Washington correpondent of "The Chicago Record," "has come out of the whirl with profit, and is said to have saved enough from his Congressional salary to keep him in reasonable comfort the rest of his life. He has a good ranch down at Medicine Lodge, which he a good ranch down at Medicine Lodge, which he 'took up' as Government land in early times, a bunch of four hundred or five hundred cattle, and various investments that cause him to be rated at \$30,000 by the commercial agencies. For eight years he received a salary and allowances amounting to over \$6,500, or a total of \$50,000, in payment for his services as a statesman. He has lived in a frugal way upon his mileage, his postage and private secretary account, and has had a little income from the ranch. So, having been too sensible to fool away his money, he is now well fixed and can enjoy the usufruct."

Dr. Syap Hedin at Statistics.

Dr. Sven Hedin, of Stockholm, who has explored Central Asia and has written about his journeys, recently visited St. Petersburg to present to the Czar a Russian translation of his book. He probably improved the occasion to secure approval of another scheme of his-to invade Turkestan and Thibet by way of the Trans-Caspian Railway. It Thibet by way of the Trans-Caspian Railway. It is his intention to pass north of the Himalayas on his way to Thibet, and, after spending about a year or eighteen months in that region, to return home by way of Cashmere and India. He does not anticipate any danger from the inhabitants of the districts through which his route will lie. Dr. Hedin speaks enthusiastically of the reception which was accorded to himself and his book in England, and expressed the opinion that, though other countries, notably Russia, produce a certain number of able and selentific explorers, the love of travel, adventure and geographical research is far more widely diffused in Great Britain than elsewhere.

Owen Wister will read the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard this year.

"The Duchess of York," says "The Boston Traveler, "has one of the most interesting collections of post-cards on record. It has been contributed to by sovereigns of every land where post-cards are used, the German relations of Her Royal Highness used, the German relations of Her Royal Highness supplying by far the greatest number, many of which are very picturesque and artistic. Post-card affums are for the moment ousting both stamp and autograph albums from favor, and have the advantage in both respects, inasmuch as they supply the stamp of various nationalities, as well as the autograph of some friend or distinguished individual—and, furthermore, a dainty bit of scenery."

The Duke of Veragua, who has lost an annual pension of \$6,000 through the cutting off from Spain of the Cuban revenues, does not appear to have much idea of the value of money, at least when it is the money of other people. When he was n this country during the Chicago Exposition he complained of the cost of a telegram he wanted o send, but when he learned that the signature was not charged for he signed himself thus; Chrisopher Columbus de Toledo y Larreatequi de la Cerda, Ramirez de Banquedano y Gante Almirante, Duque de Veragua y de la Vega Grande de Es-pana, Senador del Reino, Caballero de la insigne Orden del Tolson de Oro; Gran Cruz de la Concep-ción de Villarimosa, Gentil Hombre de Camara del Rey Don Alfonso XIII.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Chicago Tribune" finds that of 162 presidents and professors in seventeen Western colleges and universities 127 are in favor of expansion, 19 op-posed and 16 non-committal. Five out of the nine professors of the Northwestern University, whose president, Henry Wade Rogers, presided at an antiexpansion meeting the other day, are in favor of

He Is Learning Now.—Agent—The Barlows haven't asked for a cent's worth of repairs this spring. What do you think of that?

Landlord—I'm not surprised. Barlow got a house through a trade a few weeks ago, and is so busy filling the wants of a tenant of his own that he has forgotten all about bothering us.—(Chicago News.

Following a lecture recently delivered at Scher-Columbia University, Professor K. Wadamori, the discoverer of "Wadamori's Sysem of Mnemonics," accepted an invitation to appear before the Philosophical Club of Yale University, where he delivered a lecture on Tuesday rening in Osborn Hall to a large and appreciative audience. Professor Wadameri, on both these occasions, was received with great courtesy, and his reception, following, gave evidence of the interest and surprise his addresses and the subsequent tests aroused.

The kid reporter heaved a sigh and lit a quondam He had treated it to make it old-it certainly was gianced upon the paper and began his old the copy reader's pencil had been at his work again.

O ye who toil in other fields beyond the Fourth You miss the joy it offers in the hours that are

You miss the Joy to the late;
But you cannot know what grief it is, you cannot know what pain,
To see your "biggest" story by the copy reader siain.

You get a good assignment and are told to "puff it out."

And you do it to a column and a half or there-about.

Then the news foom gets a "fake" about some dago prince who's slck.

And the copy reader's pencil cuts your story to a "stick." It is probable that reader has a wife and child,

and he not have a heart somewhere in his anatomy;
But the mills that grind exceeding fine, and take so long to twist.

Aren't in it for a minute with the copy reader's

"The Boston Transcript," which has been strong-ty against expansion, has been apparently converted by Secretary Long's recent speech, for it "The critics of the President, a very small number in our population, admit that the sovereignty of the Philippines is with us now, but maintain that our Government had no such right n its position when the fighting began before the atification of the treaty. The answer is not so difficult as the President's critics think. The treaty ceded the Philippines to the United States, and it was the duty of the President of the United States to maintain its authority in those islands until the Senate had decided whether we should take them, let them drift, or permit them to revert to Spain."

Little James found it difficult to commit to memory the golden text of his next Sunday's lesson, and so he was sent upstairs to the solitude of his own room, where he could apply his mind to his subject without interruption. After diligent application for about ten minutes, he came down beaming. "Mamma, I know the golden text now," he exclaimed. I am very glad," replied mamma. "Let me hear you repeat it."
"The Lord loveth a cheerful sinner."—(Harper's

Bazar.

The American soldiers in the Philippines have ome difficulty in reading letters from home.

boys were all anxious to read their letters," writes one of them, "but the question was how to obtain difficulty with some gum oil in a dish and a rag; but no sooner had we a good light burning than the bullets began singing around us at a great rate. The light was put out. I had plenty of matches, however, and I adopted another scheme. I covered my head with a poncho and scratched matches till

Mrs. Driver-You're hungry, eh? What are you, anyway? A professional tramp, I suppose.
Roads Walker-No, lady, I'm not a professional. Only an ammytoor, lady, I never ask for money. Something to eat and drink is all I have ever entered for yet.—(Boston Transcript. "I write for posterity." said the poet, quoted by

"The Indianapolis Journal." tors say the human race will be nothing but a bunch of idiots in a few hundred years?"

Such a Happy Remark.—Wife of Patient—I'm so sorry, doctor, to bring you all the way to Hampstead to see my husband.

Doctor (from Mayfair)—Pray, don't mention it, my dear mada n, I have another patient in this neighborhood, so I'm killing two birds with one stone,—(Punch.

"It is a Sanford man," says "The Kennebec Journal," "who has this statement sewn to his under-"way on a street, which franchise is absolute its probably intended to resist the forcible annex- shirt, "My appendix has been cut out," and he explains his case in this way: 'You see these are the palmy knifing days of the surgeon. If a man falls in a fit, faints, or happens to lose consciousness for any reason, they cart him off to the hospital and operate for appendicitis without waiting for him to come to and say what alls him. I've been sliced open once and I don't hanker for en-

THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN

WHERE INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY TO CRITIC CISE THE GOVERNMENT STOPS

"Liberty meant liberty for him to arrest the

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A witty Englishman once remarked that the only trouble about a republic in France was the tendency of every Frenchman to think that

Government." Some such misconception seems to exist among our "anti-imperialists." Disapproving of some of the acis of the Administration, they do not see why they cannot incite its officers and soldiers to mutiny and disobedience of orders.

Yet the distinction is tolerably clear to any ordinary mind. We give to every individual citizen his legitimate share in the Government by his vote, and also by his voice, pen or press, individually or collectively, to influence his fellowcitizens in their voting and in their legislation, Nay, so sedulously do we guard this liberty of his, that we tolerate, not merely his words of truth and soberness, but even his invective, rant, cant, caricature, lampoon and falsehood. trusting to the general freedom of discussion to counteract error and develop truth. But when he goes beyond this and under-

takes personally to stop the operations of the Government, and to thwart or pervert its executive and judicial officers, he is not only transcending his own rights, but trespassing on the rights of all his fellow-citizens. They have chosen their Government, and expect it to carry out their will, as expressed by their votes and their laws. No individual or association or mob must stand in the way. The inciting of soldlers and sailors to mutiny, the bribery of inspectors, the intimidation of jurymen, the stuffing of ballot-boxes, the lynching of criminals, the riotous resistance to officers-all these are only different phases of the same muddled notion that the citizen's right of sharing in elections and legislation gives him also the right to stop the operations of the executive government by opposing its officers in the discharge of their functions and duties.

That ignorant or unlettered men should fall into this error so often is, perhaps, not surprising. But it is surprising when committed by those who claim to have made scholarly study of the Constitution and laws under which they live

We all have our rights as citizens that the Government is bound to respect. But we also have our rights as a free, self-governing Nation that no individual citizen may set at defiance. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, May 4, 1899.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASTE. A VOLUNTEER SOLDIER ADDS TO THE TRIBUNES

INSTANCES OF UNBUSINESSLIKE WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Let me compliment you upon the good work done by your paper in Monday's issue upon the waste of money that the War Department is constantly guilty of, in precisely the way you spoke of, I was one of the volunteers in the 1st Connecticut, and while in the Army saw a great deal of the criminal waste going on that we as taxpayers are compelled to pay for. In Portland (Me.) Harbor compelled to pay for. In Portland (Me.) Harbor we saw on one of the islands there tons upon tons of beautiful cut granite, enormous blocks that must have cost us thousands upon thousands of dollars, neglected, perfectly wasted, which had been there for years, and, as you said, no one called to account.

Then, while we were at Camp Alger, the War Department furnished us no lime for our sinks, nor even straw to sleep on, and for ten days our whole regiment was without water but for two shallow, solled springs. They were saving small amounts, but wasting greater ones untold. I hope you'll continue in your good work.

THEODORE GRUENER.

New-Haven, Conn., May 2, 1899.

THE FORD TAX BILL CRITICISED. TAXATION OF THE VALUE OF THE STOCK OF

CORPORATIONS CALLED UNFAIR. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I call your attention to certain objections to Senator Ford's bill, proposing to amena

the term real ectate, which should be considered before the bill is signed? It may be constitutional and proper to tax these franchises, but a law to be just must be just in its

practical enforcement. The Tax law prescribes no method for valuing these franchises, and the valuation, therefore, is left absolutely to

ment of the assessors.

Mr. Feitner, president of the Board of Tax Commissioners of this city, has, I believe, taken the position, which, in view of the decisions, may be upheld by our courts, that the value of the franchises covered by the proposed amendment may be measured for the purpose of assessment by the merket price of the share stock of the corporations owning the franchises. owning the franchises.

If this method is pursued, these corporations will be taxed, not only upon the value of the franchises, but also upon their goodwill and all other intangible property which contribute so largely to the price of the share stock, and the result of the enforcement of the proposed amendment must necessarily be unequal and unjust.

Suppose, for the sake of illustration, two gas companies, with mains in the same streets; their franchises must be exactly equal in value, yet the stock of one may sell for \$200 a share and pay \$ per cent dividends, and the stock of the other sell for \$50 a share and pay only 2 per cent.

If the value of the franchise is based upon that

of the share stock, one will be compelled to pay a tax four times greater than the other for the same privilege, and thus under the guise of a tax on property we are taxing industry, ability and thrift, The law should therefore provide that the value of the franchiser should be determined by what they are worth and will sell for, and it should not permit the assessor to guess at a valuation, which is bound to be wrong and unfair. This is not the

only defect in the statute. The Court of Appeals has repeatedly come upon the illegal acts of assessors in undervaluing real estate, yet the practice continues. As a result of this, corporations owning real estate must pay a double tax, one on the real estate as such, and another upon the same property as capital based on the difference between the assessed and actual

value of this real estate. What is needed is a new tax law; our present one is crude and unjustly enforced; it puts a premium on perjury, and permits assessors openly to violate their oaths and the express command of

the statute with impunity, and it should not be made more imperfect by hasty amendment New-York, May 4, 1829. JOHN H. HAMMOND. WILL OF HENRY CHAPIN.

St. Joseph, Mich., May 5.-The will of Henry

Chapin, several times a millionaire, whose home was in Niles and who was the owner of the big Chapin Copper Mine, in Northern Michigan, has been admitted to probate, and his son Charles has been appointed administrator, with a bond of \$250,000. The vast estate is left to the widow and son. There are no charitable bequests.

NEW GIFTS TO COLUMBIA. Columbia University has recently received sev-

eral gifts for the Department of Zoology. eral gifts for the Department of Zoology, Amons others not previously announced is the John D. Jones scholarship, given by the Wawepex Society, which also includes a workplace in the Cold Spring Harbor Zoological Station. A substantial gift comes from Charles H. Senfi, who has been a great benefactor of the Department. This is to be devoted to an important research, the conditions of which have not as yet been announced.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR ILL. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the Afro-American poet. is seriously ill with pneumonia at No. 131 West Thirtieth-st. This is the house where Mr. Dunbar us sally stays when he is in the city. He came here us ally stays when he is in the city. He came nece last Saturday from his home in Washington to fill engagements here and in Albany. He was taken ill almost upon his arrival and under the advice of a physician went to bed. He developed acute pneumonia, and his wife, who was in Washington, was sent for. She is now with him. He has been compelled to cancel all engagements. It was said yesterday that he would undoubtedly get well, but that he would have to take exceptionally good care of himself.

SQUADRON TO ANCHOR IN NORTH RIVER. Admiral Sampson's squadron is expected to leave its anchorage off Tompkinsville some time to-day and move up the North River to anchorage ground No. 16. The New-York will lie off Forty-second-st. This move is to enable the people more easily to see the vessels. Visiting days will be announced, and on those days the public will be welcome.